

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 4th May, 1872.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

A correspondent of the *Muhibb-i-Marwar*, of the 15th April, complains of the mismanagement at Seronge (Central Provinces). It is said that in cases of theft, the officers of the state instead of taking steps to trace the thieves, sentence the persons who lose their property to imprisonment. The following instances are given :—

(a) A poor cotton-dresser, named Ramzanee, who lost Rs. 1,800 worth of property, has been imprisoned, together with his family, by the officers of the state, and an order has been issued that unless he withdraws his claim to the stolen property he will not be released.

(b) A goldsmith, from whose shop gold worth Rs. 500 was stolen, on his making a report of the theft to the Police, was imprisoned, and was not released until he had given a considerable bribe.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab*, of the 19th April, is of opinion that the subscriptions raised in order to perpetuate the memory of Lord Mayo should be devoted to some object of public utility. The writer approves of the plan of laying out the money in the establishment of an Industrial School, which was suggested by the editor of this paper (*vide* p. 190, para. 3, of the *Selections* for the week

ending 13th April last); but remarks that, as the undertaking is one to which Government is entirely indifferent, it would be well to deposit the money raised from the subscriptions in some bank where it would be safe, and to maintain, with the interest, an alms-house, to be opened in Lord Mayo's name.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the 20th April, has a communicated article on the unhealthiness of places situated on river banks. This is said to be due to the melon-fields, cultivated at the banks of rivers, which need much manure, and to the fact of sweepers laying up the filth of the city on the opposite banks of the rivers situated beyond the limits of municipalities.

The writer invites the attention of Municipal Commissioners to the matter, and, in order to avert the evil consequences pointed out, suggests that melon-fields should be restricted to a distance from cities.

The *Márwár Gazette*, of the 22nd April, states that, in addition to the Rs. 15,000 promised by the Maharajah of Jodhpore, Rs. 9,921 have been raised by subscriptions for the repair of the Bae Sahiba's Tank.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 23rd April, bewails the declining state of horse-trade in India. This is ascribed to the unmanly habits of the present race, who prefer comfortable conveyances to riding, but especially to the heavy tax levied by some states on horses brought from them for sale. Thus, for instance, a tax of Rs. 5 per head is imposed by the Nepal Government on hill-ponies brought from that state for sale at the annual fair held at Devipatun in the territory of the Maharaja of Bulrampore, in addition to the tax levied by the latter, both from the sellers and the purchasers, the former having to pay at the rate of one rupee for each horse sold, and the latter one anna per rupee on the price paid. The writer considers these taxes a great impediment in the way of horse-trade, and is of opinion that if they are reduced, the

trade will flourish and good horses will be procurable at cheap prices. He concludes by expressing his regret that while the English Government keeps studs, Natives have adopted no plan for improving the breed of horses.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudhá*, of the same date, draws attention to the extortions practised by the *Prayag-wals* of Allahabad, on the pilgrims who come from different places to bathe there. They go out to receive the pilgrims from the Railway-station, accompany them to the river as their servants, and afterwards, when the pilgrims have finished their ablutions, and have performed the usual ceremonies, force them to satisfy their exorbitant demands. This behaviour of the priests is extremely distressing to pilgrims, and the writer thinks that Government ought to adopt measures for removing the grievance. The best plan, in his opinion, would be to post a European Officer, in the capacity of Sergeant, at the river, whose duty it should be to attend to all complaints which might be brought before him by pilgrims.

The same paper, in its column of local news, writes that the Hindoo idols in the Jungumbaree (Benares) have been thrown into the Ganges. The case having been referred to the Magistrate in vain, a memorial signed by a large number of Hindoos is said to have been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The same paper is sorry to hear that the Bank of Bengal has adopted the new practice of charging one per cent. on currency notes cashed at the bank, and advises Government to take immediate steps for putting a stop to it, in order that currency notes may not be depreciated, and that the people may not become suspicious of receiving them.

The *Shola-i-Túr*, of the same date, complains that the portion of the road from Etawah to the Chumbul, which lies in the territories of the Maharajah of Gwalior, is kept in very bad

repair. That part of the road, situated within the British frontier, is *pucka* and is well looked after, the necessary repairs being made year by year; while that in the Gwalior territory is in places impassable. In the time of Mr. Hume, the late Collector of Etawah, the Maharaja's attention was drawn to this, and the road was repaired and provided with bridges where necessary, but it has since been totally neglected.

The writer goes on to say that Mr. Moore, the present Magistrate and Collector, recently wrote to the Gwalior Government on the subject, drawing attention to the necessity of repairing the road; but, the officers of the state unfortunately stifled the matter, and did not bring it to the Maharajah's notice. He hopes that His Highness, who is so famous for spending large sums of money in acts of public utility, will attend to the grievance complained of.

Under the heading "Delhi," the same paper complains of the oppressions exercised by Police Constables by their preventing the unloading of carts and camels in streets unless a bribe is first given to them.

It is added that in consequence of the expenses incurred in the construction of the *pucka* road from Delhi to Goorgaon, the Deputy Commissioner, with the Commissioner's sanction, has imposed a road-tax on persons travelling on it with their conveyances. The rates are four annas, two annas, and one anna, respectively, on each cart, camel, and horse. This tax, which has to be paid over and above the income-tax, octroi, and other taxes, is felt very oppressive by the people. The writer considers the measure impolitic, and is of opinion that the authorities should remove the grievance.

A correspondent of the *Urdú Akhbār*, of the 24th April, remarks that, though the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Umballah has been directed to the uncleanly and narrow state of the streets and lanes of Mustafabad, six sweepers to be paid out of the income from the chowkeedaree-tax having been employed to keep the town clean and the bazaar

having been made fourteen feet wide, the reform is only nominal. The measurement of the bazaar has been so imperfectly made that, instead of being fourteen feet wide throughout, it is unequal in breadth in numerous places, which has given shop-keepers cause for complaint. And as to cleanliness, it cannot be properly kept clean until a Municipal Committee is established in the town, and measures are adopted by it for raising the money required for that purpose.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbār*, of the same date, in its column of local news, reports a case of theft, in which a woman named Moghal Jan, in a journey from the city (Delhi) to Fureedabad was robbed of ornaments valued at Rs. 1,000.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbār*, of the 25th April, says that, notwithstanding the high praises lavished on the Maharajah of Benares for his exertions in checking the extravagance at marriages among the Hindoos, he is merely a nominal advocate of the reform.

The editor takes the Maharaja to task for his want of real active interest in the matter, and considers the event as a convincing proof that he is only one of the class of Natives who, while they show themselves to be publicly zealous in removing the abuse, privately foster it.

The same paper repeats the complaint of loss and miscarriage of letters and newspapers sent by post. Several numbers of the *Benares Akhbār*, despatched to the address of the late Kotwal of Benares at Meerut, never reached him. The Post-master General is asked to direct his attention to the matter, and take effective steps for ensuring the safe arrival of newspapers &c., at their destinations.

The same paper reports, on the authority of the *Malwa Akhbār*, the prevalence of cholera in Indour in the month of April. The number of deaths caused by the disease, in twenty-five days, amounted to upwards of 100.

On the 15th of April there was a heavy rain-fall, which caused much damage to the wheat crops.

In its column of local news, the same paper repeats complaints of the prevalence of theft and gambling in the city.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 26th April, advises the Indian Chiefs and Princes to adopt the system of appointing able Europeans to conduct the management of their states through the agency of the English Government in preference to Natives. It is remarked that by this plan the administration of the states will be placed on an efficient footing, and they will be safe from fear of mis-government. The writer goes on to discuss the benefits which will be derived by the plan, and supports his statement by asserting that Turkey, Egypt, Japan, and other states, are indebted for their present good administration and flourishing state solely to the aid and advice of European counsellors.

The same paper states that, on the 2nd April, a fierce hail-storm took place in Burhanpore, and that the water of the hailstones had a singular property in it. It was so poisonous as to cause the water of the streams and pools into which it fell to become putrid, so much so that large numbers of fish were destroyed.

The same paper notices the quarrel which took place between the Hindoos and Musalmans of Budwar (Khandesh) during the recent Holee and Mohurram festivals. The particulars, as related by a correspondent of the paper under review, were these :—At the house of a Hindoo Chief, a party of Hindoos began to sing songs in honour of the Holee festival. The Musalmans objected to this on the plea of the propinquity of a mosque to the house, and, notwithstanding the expostulations of the Hindoos, insisted on their stopping the songs, and, with lathes in their hands, surrounded them in several bands of fifty. A fight ensued, which lasted for an hour, when, on the chief making a report of the disturbance to the Burungaon Police, by means of a telegram, the Tehseeldar of the place, with a Chief Constable and a party of Constables, came in, and, after making inquiries for two days, sent 50 Musalmans and 100

Hindoos as prisoners to Dhoolia. Two Hindoos were killed in the affray and some twenty or twenty-five were wounded.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 27th April, under the heading "Jeypore," states that the Municipal Committee of the state intends to establish a poorhouse in the city for the support of orphans and persons otherwise unable to earn their subsistence.

It is also in contemplation to discontinue the currency of the *Khetree* copper coin, and substitute in its stead a new and much lighter one of the weight of the English three-pie coin, to be struck in the Jeypore mint. Specimens of the coin have already been prepared. The introduction of a silver coin, equal in weight to the English rupee, is also said to be under consideration.

A Loodhianah correspondent, of the same paper, draws the attention of the Municipal Committee of the city to the extortions practised on the people by the contractors of octroi. It is stated that even the poor women of villages, who bring two or three seers of grain, are made to pay an octroi-tax.

In its column of local news, the same paper remarks on the great utility of the Native hospital in the city (Lahore), and thinks that a portion of the money sent by the Maharajah of Cashmere to the Punjab Government, to be devoted to hospitals and charitable institutions, might, with advantage, be assigned to that institution.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the same date, remarks that since the extortions practised on cultivators by the grass-cutters employed in cantonments have come to the notice of Government, an order has been issued that a sowar should remain with the grass-cutters of each cantonment to exercise supervision over them. This plan has only proved to be the cause of greater mischief; for, while formerly villagers could prevent the grass-cutters from cutting grass on their fields, they are now led to infer from the presence

of a horseman of the English troops that it is by authority that the men cut grass, and consequently submit to the oppression. Under the old arrangements, when waste lands were exempt from assessment, such loss was a matter of small consequence; but, under the new system of settlement, in consequence of all such lands which are culturable having been regarded as revenue paying, the malgoozars, in order to meet the Government demand, have either brought the lands under cultivation, or else let them to farmers for grazing purposes. Government collects its revenue from the malgoozars, and it is only fair that it should pay for the grass required for its horses, or make some other arrangement for providing itself with the same.

A correspondent of the *Nur-ul-Anwár*, of the same date, writing from Saheswan (Budaon), reports that a manufacturer of saltpetre named Fattoo, who killed the infant son of Meer Niyaz Ali, a gentleman of the place, and was sent by the thannahdar to the Magistrate of the district, with a statement of the particulars of the case, and the eye-witnesses of the murder for trial, has been acquitted. The writer expresses his surprise at the decision, and is at a loss how to account for it, unless it be that the case was proved to be one of accidental homicide.

The same paper notices the proclamation issued by the Begum of Bhopal throughout her territory, calling upon jagheerdas, maafeedars, &c., to expel all persons of bad livelihood from their respective ilaquas, in order that thefts, dacoities, and other criminal cases, which now abound in them, and which, it is reasonable to believe, are committed either by the people living in them, or at least by persons in collusion with them, may be effectually put a stop to, and ruling that, in the event of any such cases occurring in future, the jagheerdars will be held responsible, and will be bound to make good any losses that may result from them.

The editor takes this occasion to eulogize the Begum for her excellent administration, which he considers to be an

improvement even on that of the late Nawab Sekander Begum, who was so famous for her good government.

The *Pattiala Akhbâr*, of the 29th April, condemns the *shikast* form of writing used in courts, and suggests that the authorities should insist on the court papers being written in a plain legible hand. The best plan in the editor's opinion would be to require all persons who may be candidates for posts in a court to pass an examination in writing. The attention of the Native rulers is also invited to the suggestion.

The *Agra Akhbâr*, of the 30th April, is surprised at the large number of deaths (1,027), which occurred in Shikarpore during the month of January, and remarks that, unless it were owing to the prevalence of some particular disease, it is unreasonable to believe that such a large number of persons should have died in one district in a single month. The editor thinks that the Municipal Commissioners ought to take the matter into their consideration, and, after making full investigations into the causes of the deaths in consultation with English Doctors, should take steps to improve the sanitary state of the district.

The same paper states that a regiment of troops, while marching from Rajcote to Ahmedabad, happened to lose some property near the village of Charodee, and that, on the Magistrate of Ahmedabad making a search, traces of the theft were found in that village, in consequence of which a fine of Rs. 2,000 has been imposed by the officer on its inhabitants. The editor takes exception to the punishment, and remarks that to impute the charge of the theft to the people of the village, simply because of the trace of the thieves' footsteps having been discovered in it, is a proof of the unsoundness of the investigations made.

The *Shola-i-Tûr*, of the same date, gives an account of the fair held at Etawah in the month of April. This fair was instituted by Mr. Hume, the late Collector and Magistrate of the district, and continued to be held for three years in suc-

cession, after which, on the transfer of that officer, it was discontinued. Under the auspices of Mr. Moore, the present Collector and Magistrate, who called upon the nobles and talooqdars of the district to assist in the enterprize by raising subscriptions to meet the expenses of the fair, and, by the consent and support of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, it was revived this year after having been stopped for five years. The fair was held for several days and was attended by about 25,000 or 30,000 visitors. Besides the talooqdars and other gentlemen of the district, the gentry of other cities were invited to take part in the fair. On the 11th and 12th April a grand illumination took place; on the 13th a splendid meeting consisting of Native and European gentlemen of rank was held in the Government Zillah School; and the 15th was devoted to athletic exercises. The bazaars were well-arranged, separate quarters having been assigned to shops for the sale of different articles. The total amount realized from the sales is estimated at Rs. 50,000, and altogether the fair was a complete success. The cost incurred in the arrangements for cleanliness, watering the streets, fireworks, the apparatus for illumination, and other expenses, was Rs. 4,000.

The *Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind*, of the 1st May, referring to the death by suicide of some number of prostitutes at Mysore, in order to escape the disgrace of being brought under the Lock Hospital Act, remarks on the need of female doctors for the treatment of women. In order to avert these fatal consequences, the editor thinks it necessary that European women should be trained up in medicine, and the treatment of Native women should be entrusted to them. This plan would save the lives of numbers of Native women, who are now brought to an untimely end through the effects of internal diseases in consequence of their shunning the advice of male doctors.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Panjab*, of the same date, points out the need of building refreshment rooms for litigants near courts. In the absence of such accommodation, persons of all ranks have to sit under trees and expose themselves till the time comes

for their attendance at the Courts, which is not only extremely inconvenient but degrading to them. Government is asked to take steps for supplying the want, and it is remarked that persons connected with the courts will, on an appeal being made to them, be willing to assist in the project by subscribing to it.

A correspondent of the *Urdu Akhbár*, of the same date, comments on the need of supplying authenticated weights to goldsmiths, who, under the existing arrangements, impose upon the public by employing arbitrary weights, which are generally pieces of gravel and china. It is of importance that the attention of the authorities should be directed to the abuse, and steps should be taken to remove it by ordering weights to be prepared by authority and sold at a certain place for fixed prices, and by causing a proclamation to be made in cities and towns. Druggists and apothecaries should also be provided with similar weights.

The editor of the *Urdu Akhbár* approves of the suggestion of his correspondent, and adds that, as the sellers of fuel also cheat the public by using deficient stone weights, they should likewise be supplied with authenticated weights.

The *Núr-ul-Absár*, of the same date, publishes the proceedings of the meetings recently held at different places in the district of Etawah under the auspices of Moonshee Pyare Lal, President of the Anjuman-i-Hind Society, in order to adopt measures for reducing the expenses incurred in Native marriages. Success is stated to have attended the meetings, fixed standards of expenditure having been laid down for the several castes and approved of by the unanimous consent of the leading men concerned.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 2nd May, regrets to hear that pilgrims, who had resorted to Mirzapore to take part in the recent *Nava Rátra* fair, were stopped at different places, and prevented from entering the city, and that the Brahmans at the temple of Devee were turned out by the Police under

orders from the Magistrate in the midst of their worship a day before its completion, and that their sacred books were thrown away. This sacrilege is said to have been committed by the agency of constables of the Musalman caste, whom Hindoos are forbidden by their religion even to touch while engaged in worship.

It is added, that on the morning of the *Ekádashí*, which is the principal day for visiting the temple of the goddess, the thannahdar ordered the pilgrims to quit the city, and that it was only after much entreaty on the part of the priests that the shrine was opened to pilgrims at night.

All this interference in the religious rites has given great dissatisfaction to the people, and reflects great discredit on the authorities of the district on account of being entirely at variance with the rules of Her Majesty's Government. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is invited to the matter, and a hope is expressed that His Honor will take steps to prevent officers from being guilty of a similar offence in future.

In its column of local news, the same paper, referring to a case of theft which happened in Mohullah Ram Ghat a few days ago, confirms the fact of the police having applied severe tortures on the persons residing in the house in which the theft was committed. The writer regrets to hear that, with the exception of a boy named Gunga Dutt, and his mother, who have even showed the mark of the stone which was placed by the police on the body of the former, and was pressed against it, all other persons on whom tortures were applied have been prevailed upon through fear or dishonest motives to make false statements. The writer is convinced of the truth of the assertion and vouches for its accuracy.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Aina-i-Aib-Numai-i-Hind*, of the 20th April, states that a ticket-master, who was a native of Lahore, and was employed

at the Attaree Railway-station, a place near that city, happening to be crushed to death by falling down beneath a train in motion, the Railway Company, instead of sending his corpse to Lahore to be made over to his guardians, suffered it to remain at the station. The writer strongly censures this conduct on the part of the Company, and remarks that as the deceased lost his life in the discharge of the Company's service, they should have arranged for the conveyance of his corpse to his house at their own expense, and have assigned a pension to his family. The attention of the Railway Agent is invited to this, and a hope is expressed that he will call upon the Traffic Manager to explain.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 27th April, states that the work of the Peshawur Railway line, which had lately been slackened in consequence of iron materials having been sent for from England, has now been recommenced with vigour, and that both parts of the line, from the Ravee to the Chenab, and the Chenab to the Jhelum, will be opened for communication after the approaching rains. The construction of Railway bridges over the rivers will be postponed for the present, in order to try whether bridges-of-boats will suffice. The writer strongly condemns such thrifty views on the part of the Punjab Railway Company, and remarks that, when the effects of a slight economy in the expenses proved to be so ruinous in the past rainy season, it is impossible to foresee what consequences this policy will produce.

A correspondent of the *Núr-ul-Anwár*, of the same date, states that at 11 A. M. on the 19th March last, when passengers assembled at the Deobund Railway-station to procure tickets, the ticket-master told them that there were no tickets for Saharunpore, and that only such of them as chose to pay the fare for Sarsawa could get tickets. The passengers pointed out that agreeably to the rules they could be allowed to travel without payment, and that all the Baboo had to do was to count their number; but the latter refused the request, and insisted

on their obtaining the tickets for Sarsawa and paying seven annas each as extra fare. Some few of the passengers were compelled by necessity to yield to the demand, while all the rest were detained. The editor of the *Núr-ul-Anwár* blames the Baboo for his conduct in the matter, and thinks that he should be punished for having neglected to provide himself beforehand with an adequate supply of tickets, and thereby caused much loss to Government by preventing a large number of passengers from journeying by rail.

It is added that the Railway Police at the Cawnpore Station are very troublesome to passengers, and that steps ought to be taken to remove the grievance.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab*, of the 19th April, states that the Inspector-General of Police, Oudh, has written to the Director of Public Instruction of that Province, promising yearly to provide forty pupils of village schools, who should have passed the prescribed hulqabundi test, with employments in the Police Department. The editor approves of the plan, and remarks that if a rule were to be enforced in all departments of administration, giving preference to the claims to employment of students of Government Colleges and schools above those of other candidates, it would be just.

A Lahore correspondent of the *Aina-i-Aib-Numa-i-Hind*, of the 20th April, complains that the vernacular books prepared by the Punjab Educational Department, and used in the schools, are full of mistakes. A list of errata in the *Jabr-o-Muqabala*, Part I., was published in a recent number of the paper under notice, and the correspondent states that similar mistakes abound in other works. In the book entitled *Quissa-i-Hind*, for example, it is stated that after the time of Alexander the Great no foreign invasion was made into India for a period of one thousand years, which is wrong. The style of the book is also stated to be faulty.

The editor of the *Aina-i-Aib-i-Numá-i-Hind* backs the statement of his correspondent, and attributes the errors and defects to the fact of several persons of the same family being employed in the same office—a system which is said to prevail in the Punjab Educational Department to a great extent. (*Vide* "Selections" for the week ending 3rd February last). In consequence of this one man overlooks the faults of another, and hence the mistakes arise. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is invited to this.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Punjab*, of the 24th April, suggests that the sale of books—such as *Laila Majnún*, *Hir Ránjha*, and the like—which are printed in Urdu, Hindi, and Punjabee, should be prohibited by Government. Treatises of this kind are of an immoral tendency, and should be treated under the Act for suppressing the publication of obscene books.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, of the 26th April, has a long communicated article, in which the writer takes exception to the practice of omitting the holy phrase *Bismillah-ir-rahman-ir-rahim* (in the name of the most merciful God), which should preface all written works in Persian and Arabic, in the vernacular books printed by the Educational Department for use in its colleges and schools. The writer does not see if any good can come from the practice; but, on the contrary, thinks, that it is likely to create mischief by causing suspicions to arise in the minds of the common people. He dwells on the holiness of the phrase and the blessing which attends it, and recommends that the educational authorities should allow it to be prefixed to all Arabic, Persian, and Urdu books used in their Department.

A correspondent of the *Urdu Akhbár*, of the 1st May, welcomes the proposal for the establishment of a University College at Allahabad, but is sorry to hear that it is to be formed by breaking up the Departments of the Agra and Bareilly Colleges—a plan which the writer strongly condemns. At a time when there were only a few students in the college classes,

Government considered it advisable to strengthen their staff of teachers by appointing Professors of Literature and Mathematics in each, and it is certainly unwise that in the present advanced state of the colleges, when the college classes show a large attendance, they should be reduced, and the Allahabad College be founded at their expense. The plan is condemned as serving to banish higher education from the Rohilkhund and Agra Divisions.

It is said that the policy of Government should be to allow the Agra and Bareilly Colleges to remain as they are (*vide* an article on the same subject at p. 61, para. 4 of the "Selections" for week ending 3rd February last).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 30th April, learns from a correspondent that a society under the title of *Unjuman-i-Haqq-i-Bustee*, has been established in that city. The first meeting of the society was held at the school-house, on which occasion educational topics were discussed.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 4th May, 1872 :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Urdu Akhbār,	Urdu,	Delhi,	Weekly,	1872. April 1st	1872. April 29th
2	Mukhbir-i-Sádaq,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 5th	" 29th
3	Dhaultpore Gazette,	Ditto,	Dhaultpore,	Ditto,	" 10th	" 29th
4	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdu-Hindi,	Gwalior,	Ditto,	" 14th	" 24th
5	Rifáh-i-Khaláiq,	Urdu-Hindi,	Shahjehanpore,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 27th
6	Mukhibb-i-Marwar,	Urdu-Hindi,	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 30th
7	Nasím-i-Jaunpore,	Urdu,	Jaunpore,	Weekly,	" 16th	" 24th
8	Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 24th
9	Riyáz-i-Nur-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 26th
10	Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto,	Jaipore,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 26th
11	Majma-ul-Bahrain,	Ditto,	Lodhiana,	Ditto,	20th	24th
12	Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 24th
13	Aina-i-Aib-Numá-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 25th
14	Latíf-ul-Akhbār,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 25th
15	Rohilkhund Akhbār,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 25th
16	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdu-Hindi,	Gwalior,	Ditto,	" 21st	" 27th
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,	Urdu,	Rampore,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 25th
18	Pattiala Akhbār,	Ditto,	Puttiala,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 26th
19	Karnamah,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 26th
20	Márwár Gazette,	Urdu-Hindi,	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 29th
21	Oudh Akhbār,	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 23rd	" 25th
22	Matla-i-Nur,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 23rd	" 26th
23	Nasím-i-Jaunpore,	Ditto,	Jaunpore,	Ditto,	" 23rd	" 27th
24	Naf'-ul-Azím,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 23rd	" 27th
25	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	Hindi,	Benares,	Bi-monthly,	" 23rd	" 30th
26	Shola-i-Túr,	Urdu,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 23rd	" May 1st

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
27	<i>Jalwa-i-Tur,</i> ...	Urdu,	Meerut,	Weekly,	1872. April 24th	1872. April 26th
28	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb,</i> ...	Ditto,	Gujaranwalla,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 27th
29	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhhár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 29th
30	<i>Urdú Akhhár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 29th
31	<i>Akhhár-i-Am,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 29th
32	<i>Tahzib-ul-Akhlâq,</i> ...	Ditto,	Allygurh,	Not fixed,	" 24th	" 29th
33	<i>Benares Akhhár,</i> ...	Hindi,	Benares,	Weekly,	" 25th	" 26th
34	<i>Nayit-i-Akhhár,</i> ...	Urdu,	Bijnour,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 30th
35	<i>Akhhár-i-Alam,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 1st
36	<i>Oudh Akhhár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 26th	May 27th
37	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Urdu-English,	Allygurh,	Weekly,	" 26th	April 29th
38	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 29th
39	<i>Mukhbir-i-Sâdiq,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 29th
40	<i>Lah-i-Mahfûz,</i> ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 30th
41	<i>Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjâb,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 1st
42	<i>Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto,	Jaipore,	Ditto,	" 26th	May 3rd
43	<i>Nûr-ul-Anwâr,</i> ...	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	27th	April 27th
44	<i>Akhhâr-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 27th	" 29th
45	<i>Urdú Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 27th	" 29th
46	<i>Koh-i-Nûr,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 27th	" 30th
47	<i>Panjâbî Akhhâr,</i> ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 27th	May 1st
48	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i> ...	Ditto,	Ludhiana,	Ditto,	" 27th	1st
49	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 27th	1st
50	<i>Rohilkhand Akhhâr,</i> ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 27th	2nd
51	<i>Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 28th	April 30th
52	<i>Kárnámah,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 29th	May 2nd
53	<i>Pattiala Akhhâr,</i> ...	Ditto,	Puttiala,	Ditto,	" 29th	" 3rd
54	<i>Oudh Akhhâr,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 30th	" 1st
55	<i>Shola-i-Tûr,</i> ...	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Bi-weekly, Weekly,	" 30th	" 3rd

56	<i>Malla-i-Nár,</i>	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	30th	"	3rd
57	<i>Agra Akhbár,</i>	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	...	30th	"	4th
58	<i>Núr-ul-Absár,</i>	...	Ditto,	...	Allahabad,	...	1st	May	1st
59	<i>Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind,</i>	...	Urdu-Hindi,	...	Agra,	...	1st	"	3rd
60	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,</i>	...	Urdu,	...	Gujaranwalla,	...	1st	"	4th
61	<i>Jalwa-i-Túr,</i>	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	1st	"	4th
62	<i>Urdú Akhbár,</i>	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	1st	"	4th
63	<i>Benares Akhbár,</i>	...	Hindi,	...	Benares,	...	2nd	"	4th
64	<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i>	...	Urdu,	...	Lucknow,	...	3rd	"	4th
65	<i>Mukhbir-i-Sádiq,</i>	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd	"	4th
66	<i>Núr-ul-Anwár,</i>	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	4th	"	4th

ALLAHABAD: }
The 30th May, 1872.

SOHAN LALL,
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Presses of Upper India.

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